DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 176 710 HE 011 899

TITLE Digest of Statistics on Higher Education in the United States. 1974-75--1978-79.
INSTITUTION Teachers Insurance and Annuity Assoc., New York, N.Y. College Retirement Equities Fund.
PUB DATE 79
NOTE 27p.
AVAILABLE FROM Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, College Retirement Equities Fund, 730 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS College Faculty; Colleges; Comparative Statistics; *Enrollment Trends; Expenditures; *Higher Education; *Income; Instructional Staff; Junior Colleges; Operating Expenses; *Private Colleges; Public Education; Student Financial Aid; Student Teacher Ratio; *Teacher Salaries; *Trend Analysis; Universities

ABSTRACT

Data about U.S. higher education provided by the Office of Education and other public and private educational organizations is presented in tables with accompanying texts. Included are information on: (1) the total number of institutions, including a report of a three percent increase between Fall 1974 and Fall 1978; (2) enrollment statistics showing, among other things, that opening fall enrollment increased by 10 percent between Fall 1974 and Fall 1978; (3) public and private ratios revealing, in part, that enrollment has increased slightly higher for private institutions at the four-year level; (4) a comparison of four-year/two-year rates showing that, among other things, the proportion of students in public institutions enrolled in two-year colleges rose steadily; (5) instructional staff and student/faculty ratios, indicating, in part, that instructional staff at all colleges and universities increased 16 percent from Fall 1974 to Fall 1978; (6) evidence that faculty salary levels increased regularly during this period; (7) a comparison of faculty salaries with the cost of living, showing that, among other things, the faculty members experienced slight real gain for three of the years, and lost ground in two of the years; (8) current fund expenditures, showing a $14.20 billion increase during the period studied; (9) the purposes of current fund expenditures in five categories (student education, organized research, public service, hospital and independent operations, auxillary enterprises, and student aid); and (10) current fund revenues that demonstrate a growth of 41 percent. Sources of current revenues are tabulated in eight categories: tuition and fees, federal, state, local, endowment earnings, private support, auxiliary enterprises, and other. (FHR)

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Educational Research Division

Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association
College Retirement Equities Fund
730 Third Avenue/New York, N.Y. 10017

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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Digest of Statistics on Higher Education in the United States

1974-75—1978-79

This digest summarizes and condenses some of the information about higher education in the United States provided by the U.S. Office of Education and other public and private educational organizations.

Eleven tables with accompanying texts cover areas of higher education that we feel are of particular interest to TIAA-CREF participating institutions and policyholders.

—Number of Institutions—

The information shown in Table 1 was obtained from directories of colleges and universities published by the National Center for Education Statistics and the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges.

The number of all colleges and universities increased by 3 per cent between Fall 1974 and Fall 1978, 5 per cent for public institutions and 2 per cent for private.

During this period, the number of public 2-year colleges rose by 7 per cent while the number of private 2-year colleges diminished by 16 per cent, which resulted in an overall growth rate of 3 per cent for 2-year colleges. At the same time, the number of all 4-year colleges and universities increased by 4 per cent, 1 per cent for public institutions and 5 per cent for private.

TABLE 1

Number of United States Institutions of Higher Education and Branch Campuses, Fall 1974— Fall 1978, by Type and Control

Fall of:	*All Institutions*			*2-Year Institutions*			*4-Year Institutions*		
	Total	**Public**	**Private**	**Total**	**Public**	**Private**	**Total**	**Public**	**Private**
1974	3,078	1,533	1,545	1,203	981	222	1,875	552	1,323
1975	3,132	1,567	1,565	1,230	1,014	216	1,902	553	1,349
1976	3,146	1,588	1,558	1,233	1,030	203	1,913	558	1,355
1977	3,176	1,598	1,578	1,235	1,037	198	1,941	561	1,380
1978	3,181	1,607	1,574	1,234	1,047	187	1,947	560	1,387

Sources: *Education Directory — Colleges and Universities — 1978-79, National Center for Education Statistics. Community, Junior, and Technical College Directory — 1979, American Association of Community and Junior Colleges.*

— Enrollment —

Each fall the National Center for Education Statistics surveys colleges and universities to determine, among other things, their enrollments. The American Association of Community and Junior Colleges conducts similar surveys of enrollments at member institutions. Table 2 shows information from both of these sources.

Opening fall enrollment at all colleges and universities increased by 10 per cent between Fall 1974 and Fall 1978, 10 per cent at public institutions and 12 per cent at private.

During this period, enrollment grew by 18 per cent at public 2-year colleges and by 40 per cent at private 2-year colleges which, combined, resulted in an overall growth rate of 19 per cent for 2-year colleges. At the same time, enrollment at all 4-year colleges and universities rose by 6 per cent, 4 per cent at public institutions and 11 per cent at private.

TABLE 2

Enrollment In United States Institutions Of Higher Education, Fall 1974— Fall 1978, by Type and Control (000's Omitted)

Fall of:	*All Institutions*			*2-Year Institutions*			*4-Year Institutions*		
	Total	**Public**	**Private**	**Total**	**Public**	**Private**	**Total**	**Public**	**Private**
1974	10,322	8,050	2,272	3,429	3,299	130	6,893	4,751	2,142
1975	11,291	8,897	2,394	4,002	3,851	151	7,289	5,046	2,243
1976	11,121	8,712	2,409	3,917	3,766	151	7,204	4,946	2,258
1977	11,415	8,908	2,507	4,079	3,913	166	7,336	4,995	2,341
1978	11,392	8,843	2,549	4,065	3,883	182	7,327	4,960	2,367

Note: *Figures include students enrolled in both degree and nondegree programs.*

Sources: *Annual surveys of fall enrollments by the National Center for Education Statistics, 1974-1978. Community, Junior, and Technical College Directory — 1979, American Association of Community and Junior Colleges.*

—Public/Private Ratios—

Combined statistics from Tables 1 and 2 show that between Fall 1974 and Fall 1978 the proportion of all colleges and universities which are public rose steadily in the 2-year sector and remained stable among 4-year institutions.

The proportion of all students who are enrolled at public (or private) colleges and universities held constant during this period among the 2-year institutions, while in the 4-year sector the rate of enrollment increase has been slightly higher for the private institutions the past two years.

TABLE 3

Public/Private Ratios for Number of United States Institutions of Higher Education and Their Enrollment, Fall 1974— Fall 1978, by Type

Fall of:	*All Institutions*		*2-Year Institutions*		*4-Year Institutions*	
	Number of Institutions	Enrollment	Number of Institutions	Enrollment	Number of Institutions	Enrollment
1974	50/50	78/22	81/19	96/04	29/71	69/31
1975	50/50	79/21	82/18	96/04	29/71	69/31
1976	50/50	78/22	84/16	96/04	29/71	69/31
1977	50/50	78/22	84/16	96/04	29/71	68/32
1978	51/49	78/22	85/15	96/04	29/71	68/32

Source: Constructed from data in Tables 1 and 2.

—Four-Year/Two-Year Ratios—

Combined statistics from Tables 1 and 2 show that between Fall 1974 and Fall 1978 the proportion of all public colleges and universities which are 2-year stayed constant after an increase in Fall 1975, while the proportion of all students in public institutions who are enrolled at 2-year colleges rose steadily.

Among the private institutions, the ratios indicate an increase during the period in the proportion of these institutions which are 4-year and a small decrease the past two years in the proportion of all private-sector students who are at 4-year institutions.

TABLE 4

Four-Year/Two-Year Ratios for Number of United States Institutions of Higher Education and Their Enrollment, Fall 1974—Fall 1978, by Control

Fall of:	*All Institutions*		*Public Institutions*		*Private Institutions*	
	Number of Institutions	Enrollment	Number of Institutions	Enrollment	Number of Institutions	Enrollment
1974	61/39	67/33	36/64	59/41	86/14	94/06
1975	61/39	65/35	35/65	58/42	86/14	94/06
1976	61/39	65/35	35/65	57/43	87/13	94/06
1977	61/39	64/36	35/65	56/44	87/13	93/07
1978	61/39	64/36	35/65	56/44	88/12	93/07

Source: Constructed from data in Tables 1 and 2.

—Instructional Staff and Student/Faculty Ratios—

Information regarding the size and composition of instructional staffs is collected periodically for all colleges and universities by The National Center for Education Statistics (the most recent survey being Fall 1978) and annually for 2-year institutions by The American Association of Community and Junior Colleges. Instructional staff size data in Table 5 are based on reports from these organizations.

Student/faculty (S/F) ratios in Table 5 were calculated by dividing instructional staff totals in the various categories into number of student totals in matching categories, using enrollment data from Table 2. These ratios should be regarded only as rough estimates; they are derived from multiple sources and are greatly affected by rounding.

The instructional staff at all colleges and universities expanded by 16 per cent between Fall 1974 and Fall 1978, 19 per cent at public institutions and 11 per cent at private. The increases reflect the dramatic growth in part-time faculty members that has occurred over these years, as few new full time faculty were hired.

During this period, the size of the instructional staff in 2-year colleges increased by 32 per cent at the public institutions and 11 per cent at the private which, combined, resulted in an overall growth rate of 27 per cent. At the same time, the instructional staff at all 4-year institutions grew by 12 per cent, 12 per cent at public institutions and 11 per cent at private.

TABLE 5

Instructional Staff and Student/Faculty Ratios at United States Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1974— Fall 1978, by Type and Control (000's Omitted for Instructional Staff)

	All Institutions						*2-Year Institutions*						*4-Year Institutions*					
	Total		**Public**		**Private**		**Total**		**Public**		**Private**		**Total**		**Public**		**Private**	
Fall of:	**Faculty**	**S/F Ratio**	**Faculty**	**S/F Ratio**	**Faculty**	**S/F Ratio**	**Faculty**	**S/F Ratio**	**Faculty**	**S/F Ratio**	**Faculty**	**S/F Ratio**	**Faculty**	**S/F Ratio**	**Faculty**	**S/F Ratio**	**Faculty**	**S/F Ratio**
1974	567	18.2	400	20.1	167	13.6	164	20.9	155	21.3	9	14.4	403	17.1	245	19.4	158	13.6
1975	618	18.3	440	20.2	178	13.4	182	22.0	173	22.3	9	16.8	436	16.7	267	18.9	169	13.3
1976	633	17.6	453	19.2	180	13.4	200	19.6	191	19.7	9	16.8	433	16.6	262	18.9	171	13.2
1977[1]	650	17.6	466	19.1	184	13.6	205	19.9	196	20.0	9	18.4	445	16.5	270	18.5	175	13.4
1978[1]	660	17.3	474	18.7	186	13.7	209	19.5	199	19.5	10	18.2	451	16.3	275	18.0	176	13.5

[1]*Estimated.*

Note: *Instructional staff is comprised of full-time and part-time instructors or above in resident degree and nondegree programs only. Not included are junior instructors and instructors in non-resident programs, as well as the professional staff concerned with organized research, general administration, student personnel services, and libraries.*

Sources: *Digest of Education Statistics —1979, adjusted, National Center for Education Statistics.*
Community, Junior, and Technical College Directory, American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, 1975-1979 editions.

—Faculty Salary Levels—

Information about faculty salaries at colleges and universities is collected and reported annually by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP). For the past two years, the National Center for Education Statistics assisted in data collection and will continue to do sc. Table 6 shows the weighted average salaries of four faculty ranks between academic years 1974-75 and 1978-79 as obtained from AAUP reports.

In some categories, private independent and church-related 2-year institutions for example, only a small number of institutions submitted data and they were not always the same from year to year. Consequently, salary figures for these categories may not be wholly representative.

In general, faculty salaries increased regularly during this period, with the total rate of increase varying slightly by type of institution, institutional control, and academic rank.

TABLE 6

Weighted Average Faculty Salaries (Standard Academic-Year Basis) at United States Institutions of Higher Education, Academic Years 1974-75—1978-79, by Academic Rank, Type, and Control

Academic Year	2-Year Institutions				4-Year Institutions Offering The Doctorate Degree				4-Year Institutions Offering The Baccalaureate Degree Only				Other 4-Year Institutions			
	All	Public	Private Ind.	Church-Related	All	Public	Private Ind.	Church-Related	All	Public	Private Ind.	Church-Related	All	Public	Private Ind.	Church-Related
1974-75																
Professor	$20,270	$20,410	$15,830	$12,280	$23,100	$22,680	$24,970	$20,910	$17,800	$18,260	$19,310	$16,760	$21,160	$21,550	$20,390	$18,280
Associate	16,680	16,860	12,730	11,810	16,950	16,880	17,480	16,270	14,220	15,310	14,720	13,390	16,600	16,890	16,010	14,790
Assistant	14,290	14,420	11,590	9,930	13,830	13,850	13,910	13,370	12,060	12,890	12,330	11,430	13,700	13,920	13,150	12,410
Instructor	11,450	11,640	8,190	8,910	10,830	10,770	11,160	10,900	10,260	10,750	10,620	9,720	11,250	11,420	10,910	10,260
1975-76																
Professor	22,130	22,280	15,000	13,660	24,590	24,150	26,540	22,220	19,270	21,460	20,430	17,640	22,010	22,500	21,010	19,490
Associate	17,680	17,840	12,930	12,550	18,060	18,010	18,550	17,230	15,300	17,340	15,570	14,160	17,340	17,680	16,700	15,650
Assistant	15,080	15,180	11,840	10,670	14,670	14,690	14,740	14,150	12,930	14,350	13,020	12,100	14,320	14,570	13,800	13,130
Instructor	12,210	12,390	8,630	9,700	11,540	11,510	11,750	11,600	10,820	11,740	10,900	10,180	11,730	11,950	11,360	10,690
1976-77																
Professor	21,560	21,860	16,620	12,840	25,670	25,210	27,810	23,640	19,340	20,650	20,780	17,620	22,580	23,190	22,020	19,060
Associate	18,230	18,420	14,570	12,140	18,890	18,830	19,350	18,520	15,490	17,120	15,850	14,390	17,980	18,380	17,410	15,880
Assistant	15,190	15,330	12,100	11,690	15,400	15,380	15,470	15,530	13,120	14,400	13,220	12,330	14,770	15,060	14,340	13,420
Instructor	12,410	12,560	10,150	8,900	12,150	12,010	12,510	13,310	10,880	11,680	11,020	10,290	11,910	12,120	11,660	10,780
1977-78																
Professor	22,780	23,240	15,560	13,470	26,890	26,420	28,880	24,850	20,400	22,070	21,790	18,560	23,690	24,290	23,380	19,950
Associate	19,120	19,360	14,660	13,100	19,810	19,780	20,150	19,320	16,390	18,060	16,650	15,290	18,870	19,280	18,470	16,550
Assistant	16,030	16,220	12,380	12,030	16,090	16,090	16,140	15,920	13,790	15,220	13,830	12,960	15,550	15,860	15,130	14,040
Instructor	13,790	13,990	11,100	9,480	12,890	12,860	13,190	12,640	11,400	12,470	11,360	10,740	12,480	12,790	11,960	11,160
1978-79																
Professor	22,900	23,240	17,760	14,120	28,710	28,190	31,100	26,590	21,570	22,970	23,150	19,670	24,570	24,970	24,630	20,990
Associate	19,600	19,820	15,950	14,000	21,110	21,070	21,620	20,410	17,250	18,940	17,670	16,150	19,730	20,070	19,350	17,700
Assistant	16,480	16,660	13,450	12,230	17,110	17,090	17,330	16,700	14,490	15,880	14,590	13,770	16,280	16,590	15,830	14,870
Instructor	15,120	14,800	11,680	9,920	13,620	13,570	14,030	13,640	11,990	12,960	12,030	11,460	13,180	13,490	12,540	11,860

Source: American Association of University Professors' annual survey of faculty compensation, 1974-75 — 1978-79 reports.

—Faculty Salaries and the Cost of Living—

Table 7 shows the average annual percentage increases in the salaries of faculty members in colleges and universities surveyed by the American Association of University Professors between academic years 1974-75 and 1978-79, as well as the values of the increases in purchasing power. The salary information covers only continuing faculty members, i.e., those who were employed by the same institution in two consecutive academic years.

The annual rate of salary increase was fairly uniform across the four ranks in each of the five years, with full and associate professors generally receiving a lower rate and assistant professors and instructors a higher rate on the average. This is reflected in the five-year cumulative percentage increases in salary.

The annual rates of change in purchasing power indicate that, in the aggregate, faculty members experienced slight real gain from salary increases in three of the years and lost ground in the two years when double-digit inflation occurred.

The CPI of Table 7 is the U.S. Consumer Price Index for all items computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE 7

Average Annual Percentage Increase in Faculty Salaries at United States Institutions of Higher Education, Academic Years 1974-75—1978-79, by Academic Rank, with Increases Related to Purchasing Power

Academic Year	% Increase in Salary Over Preceding Year[1]	% Increase in CPI Over Preceding Year[2]	% Change in Purchasing Power Over Preceding Year[3]
1974-75			
Professor	6.6	10.7	−3.7
Associate	7.4	10.7	−3.0
Assistant	7.9	10.7	−2.5
Instructor	8.7	10.7	−1.8
1975-76			
Professor	7.1	6.5	0.6
Associate	7.7	6.5	1.1
Assistant	8.0	6.5	1.4
Instructor	8.5	6.5	1.9
1976-77			
Professor	6.2	6.0	0.2
Associate	6.8	6.0	0.8
Assistant	7.2	6.0	1.1
Instructor	7.4	6.0	1.3
1977-78			
Professor	6.4	6.9	−0.5
Associate	7.2	6.9	0.3
Assistant	7.5	6.9	0.6
Instructor	7.6	6.9	0.7
1978-79			
Professor	6.9	10.1	−2.9
Associate	7.6	10.1	−2.3
Assistant	8.0	10.1	−1.9
Instructor	8.4	10.1	−1.6
5-Year Cumulative			
Professor	37.9	47.1	−6.3
Associate	42.5	47.1	−3.1
Assistant	45.0	47.1	−1.4
Instructor	47.7	47.1	0.4

[1] *Obtained from the AAUP annual reports on the economic status of the profession.*

[2] *Obtained from The Bureau of Labor Statistics' CPI figures, using the twelve months September through August as the base period for calculating annual percentage increases.*

[3] *Calculated as the net change in the purchasing power of salary from one year to the next.*

Source: American Association of University Professors' annual survey of faculty compensation, 1974-75—1978-79 reports.

— Current Fund Expenditures —

Information in Table 8 comes from data reported by the U.S. Office of Education based on answers to expenditure questions in their annual Higher Education General Information Survey of colleges and universities. The latest expenditure data released by the Office of Education are current through fiscal year 1977-78, so Table 8 entries for 1978-79 are estimates.

The annual current fund expenditures of all colleges and universities increased by $14.20 billion between fiscal years 1974-75 and 1978-79, a growth of 40 per cent. During this period, annual current fund expenditures rose by 38 per cent in public institutions and 45 per cent in private, while the proportion of total current fund expenditures disbursed by public institutions decreased slightly from 67 per cent to 66 per cent.

For the past three years, total current fund expenditures of colleges and universities has comprised a diminishing proportion of Gross National Product.

TABLE 8

Current Fund Expenditures of United States Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Years 1974-75—1978-79, by Control, with Total Current Fund Expenditures Shown as a Percentage of Gross National Product (GNP)

Fiscal Year	Current Fund Expenditures (In Billions of Current Dollars)		% Increase in Current Fund Expenditures Over Preceding Year	Total Current Fund Expenditures as % of GNP[1]
1974-75				
Public	23.68	67%	15.6	
Private	11.62	33%	11.5	
Total	35.30	100%	14.2	2.40
1975-76				
Public	26.37	67%	11.3	
Private	12.78	33%	10.0	
Total	39.15	100%	10.9	2.42
1976-77				
Public	28.83	67%	9.3	
Private	14.04	33%	9.9	
Total	42.87	100%	9.5	2.39
1977-78				
Public	30.51	66%	5.8	
Private	15.43	34%	9.9	
Total	45.94	100%	7.2	2.30
1978-79[2]				
Public	32.70	66%	7.2	
Private	16.80	34%	8.9	
Total	49.50	100%	7.7	2.25

[1]*Computed after adjusting Department of Commerce annual GNP figures to a fiscal year basis.*
[2]*Estimated.*

Sources: *Projections of Education Statistics to 1986-87, adjusted, National Center for Education Statistics.*
Digest of Education Statistics — 1979, National Center for Education Statistics.
Federal Reserve Bulletin, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, July 1978 and 1979 issues.

—Purposes of Current Fund Expenditures—

Table 9 shows five categories of current fund expenditures: student education; organized research; public service, hospital and independent operations; auxiliary enterprises (dormitories, dining halls, athletic programs, etc.); and student aid.

There were only slight changes in the proportion of total current fund expenditures disbursed for each of the five purposes between fiscal years 1974-75 and 1978-79, although the public and private institutions did differ in the proportion of total current fund expenditures going to each purpose. Public institutions spent proportionally more funds on student education but less on the other purposes than did private institutions.

TABLE 9

Current Fund Expenditures of United States Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Years 1974-75 — 1978-79, by Control and Purpose
(In Billions of Current Dollars)

Fiscal Year	Student Education	Organized Research	Public Service, Hospital and Independent Operations	Auxiliary Enterprises	Scholarships and Fellowships	Total
1974-75						
Public	15.6	2.0	2.8	2.6	0.7	23.7
	66%	8%	12%	11%	3%	100%
Private	6.5	1.1	1.7	1.6	0.7	11.6
	56%	9%	15%	14%	6%	100%
Total	22.1	3.1	4.5	4.2	1.4	35.3
	63%	9%	13%	12%	4%	100%
1975-76						
Public	17.5	2.2	3.1	2.8	0.8	26.4
	66%	8%	12%	11%	3%	100%
Private	7.1	1.1	2.0	1.7	0.9	12.8
	55%	9%	16%	13%	7%	100%
Total	24.6	3.3	5.1	4.5	1.7	39.2
	63%	8%	13%	12%	4%	100%
1976-77						
Public	18.9	2.3	3.6	3.1	0.9	28.8
	66%	8%	12%	11%	3%	100%
Private	7.9	1.3	2.2	1.8	0.9	14.1
	56%	9%	16%	13%	6%	100%
Total	26.8	3.6	5.8	4.9	1.8	42.9
	63%	8%	14%	11%	4%	100%
1977-78[1]						
Public	20.3	2.4	3.7	3.2	0.9	30.5
	67%	8%	12%	10%	3%	100%
Private	8.6	1.4	2.4	2.0	1.0	15.4
	56%	9%	16%	13%	6%	100%
Total	28.9	3.8	6.1	5.2	1.9	45.9
	63%	8%	13%	11%	4%	100%
1978-79[1]						
Public	21.9	2.5	4.1	3.4	0.9	32.7
	67%	8%	12%	10%	3%	100%
Private	9.4	1.5	2.6	2.3	1.0	16.8
	56%	9%	15%	14%	6%	100%
Total	31.2	4.0	6.7	5.7	1.9	49.5
	63%	8%	14%	11%	4%	100%

[1]Estimated

Sources: Projections of Education Statistics to 1986-87, adjusted, National Center for Education Statistics.
Digest of Education Statistics — 1978, National Center for Education Statistics.

—Current Fund Revenues—

Information in Table 10 comes from data reported by the U.S. Office of Education based on answers to revenue questions in their annual Higher Education General Information Survey of colleges and universities. The latest revenue data released by the Office of Education are current through fiscal year 1977-78, so Table 10 entries for 1978-79 are estimates.

The annual current fund revenues of all colleges and universities increased by $14.77 billion between fiscal years 1974-75 and 1978-79, a growth of 41 per cent. During this period, annual current fund revenues rose by 39 per cent in public institutions and 45 per cent in private, while the proportion of total current fund revenues received by public institutions decreased from a high of 68 per cent in 1975-76 to 66 per cent last year.

TABLE 10

Current Fund Revenues of United States Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Years 1974-75— 1978-79, by Control

Fiscal Year	Current Fund Revenues (in Billions of Current Dollars)		% Increase in Current Fund Revenues Over Preceding Year
1974-75			
Public	24.20	67%	13.2
Private	11.73	33%	11.2
Total	35.93	100%	12.5
1975-76			
Public	27.02	68%	11.6
Private	12.94	32%	10.3
Total	39.96	100%	11.2
1976-77			
Public	29.46	67%	9.0
Private	14.26	33%	10.2
Total	43.72	100%	9.4
1977-78			
Public	31.46	67%	6.8
Private	15.71	33%	10.2
Total	47.17	100%	7.9
1978-79[1]			
Public	33.70	66%	7.1
Private	17.00	34%	8.2
Total	50.70	100%	7.5

[1]Estimated.

Sources: *Digest of Education Statistics*, National Center for Education Statistics, 1977-78 and 1979 editions; *February 1979 report on financial statistics of higher education*, National Center for Education Statistics.

— Sources of Current Fund Revenues —

Table 11 shows eight categories of current fund revenues: tuition and fees, Federal funds, state funds, local funds, endowment earnings, voluntary private support, auxiliary enterprises, and a residual category grouping revenue from major public service programs, hospitals, and general sources.

Between fiscal years 1974-75 and 1978-79 some small changes occurred in the proportion of total current fund revenues derived from these sources. For example, the states' role increased, especially last year when the state of California had to allocate many extra millions to support its community college system.

Public and private institutions differed in the proportion of total current fund revenues coming from each source. The largest part of the revenues obtained by public institutions came from state funds, while private institutions received the largest part of their income from tuition and fees; public institutions got scant financial support from private gifts and endowment earnings, while private institutions benefited little from state and local tax revenues.

TABLE 11

Current Fund Revenues of United States Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Years 1974-75—1978-79, by Control and Source (in Billions of Current Dollars)

Fiscal Year	Tuition and Fees	Federal	State	Local	Endowment Earnings	Private Support	Auxiliary Enterprises	All Other[1]	Total
1974-75									
Public	3.1	3.9	10.6	1.3	0.1	0.5	2.6	2.2	24.2
	13%	*16%*	*44%*	*5%*	*	*2%*	*11%*	*9%*	*100%*
Private	4.2	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.5	11.7
	36%	*20%*	*2%*	*1%*	*5%*	*10%*	*13%*	*13%*	*100%*
Total	7.3	6.1	10.9	1.4	0.7	1.7	4.1	3.7	35.9
	20%	*17%*	*30%*	*4%*	*2%*	*5%*	*12%*	*10%*	*100%*
1975-76									
Public	3.5	4.0	12.0	1.5	0.1	0.6	2.9	2.4	27.0
	13%	*15%*	*44%*	*6%*	*	*2%*	*11%*	*9%*	*100%*
Private	4.7	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.8	12.9
	37%	*19%*	*2%*	*1%*	*5%*	*10%*	*12%*	*14%*	*100%*
Total	8.2	6.5	12.3	1.6	0.7	1.9	4.5	4.2	39.9
	21%	*16%*	*31%*	*4%*	*2%*	*5%*	*11%*	*10%*	*100%*
1976-77									
Public	3.9	4.4	13.1	1.6	0.1	0.7	3.1	2.6	29.5
	13%	*15%*	*44%*	*5%*	*	*2%*	*11%*	*9%*	*100%*
Private	5.2	2.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	14.2
	37%	*20%*	*2%*	*1%*	*5%*	*10%*	*13%*	*13%*	*100%*
Total	9.1	7.2	13.4	1.7	0.8	2.1	4.9	4.5	43.7
	21%	*16%*	*31%*	*4%*	*2%*	*5%*	*11%*	*10%*	*100%*
1977-78[2]									
Public	4.2	4.6	14.1	1.7	0.1	0.7	3.3	2.8	31.5
	13%	*15%*	*45%*	*5%*	*	*2%*	*10%*	*9%*	*100%*
Private	5.8	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.6	2.1	2.0	15.7
	37%	*19%*	*2%*	*1%*	*5%*	*10%*	*13%*	*13%*	*100%*
Total	10.0	7.6	14.4	1.8	0.9	2.3	5.4	4.8	47.2
	21%	*16%*	*31%*	*4%*	*2%*	*5%*	*11%*	*10%*	*100%*
1978-79[2]									
Public	4.4	4.7	15.7	1.7	0.1	0.7	3.4	3.0	33.7
	13%	*14%*	*47%*	*5%*	*	*2%*	*10%*	*9%*	*100%*
Private	5.3	3.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.7	2.4	2.2	17.0
	37%	*18%*	*2%*	*1%*	*5%*	*10%*	*14%*	*13%*	*100%*
Total	10.7	7.8	16.0	1.8	1.0	2.4	5.8	5.2	50.7
	21%	*15%*	*32%*	*4%*	*2%*	*5%*	*11%*	*10%*	*100%*

*Less than 0.5 percent.

[1]Comprised of revenues from major service programs, hospitals, and other educational and general sources.

[2]Estimated.

Sources: *Digest of Education Statistics, National Center for Education Statistics, 1977-78 and 1979 editions. Projections of Education Statistics to 1986-87, National Center for Education Statistics.*